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STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

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MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1837.

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THE LYNCH LAW OF THE MOR AND THE LYNCH LAW OF THE BENCH.

The papers of this part of the country very generally speak in terms of just indignation against the late outrage at Alton upon the rights and even the lives of individuals, and the freedom of the press. We like this spirit, and would like it the better if it were more uniformly exhibited. But there is a strange inconsistency in the conduct of some of our people; they can magnify a note in a brother's eye and not discern the beam in their own.

The loss of an individual life by violence is of less moment than the recognition, as right, of that spirit of violence which leads to the loss of life. Alton, bad and disgraceful as she is, cannot claim to be the mother of that spirit.

She, indeed, has shed blood in the cause of lawless tyranny—she has given a stab to the freedom of discussion; to the liberty of the press and the right of private opinion, which, we rejoice to see reprobated by the wise and honest of all parties; but while we admit and condemn her bloody crime, we should remember the Charlestown Convent, burnt to the ground—burnt over the heads of pious and charitable females, by the way of argument against the Catholic creed! We cannot forget that some, now loudest against the Alton murderers, were active in screening the Convent incendiaries. And yet the spirit which dictated the two outrages—a spirit to repress by brute force the expression of opinion—was identically the same in both cases. So likewise was the mob that dragged the unwise Garrison through State street, actuated by the same spirit of violence as that which murdered the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy. The different termination of the two events does not change their identity of character. These are outrages of a very different character, involving considerations of higher moment than hanging the Vicksburg gamblers, or burning the houses of supposed swindlers in Baltimore. The latter are popular ebullitions of vengeance for real or supposed injuries—the former are assaults upon the freedom of opinion, without which freedom the progress of the human race in bettering its condition is retarded, and human nature sunk to the level of brutes, being thus deprived of the use of that which most distinguishes it from the lower animals, its reasoning and reflecting faculties. Thus it will be seen that our mobs may fairly claim the pre-eminence of having set the Alton mob the unenviable example of suppressing opinion by brute force—of making and executing Lynch law to punish the expression of opinions. But who set our mobs the example? We say the Bench—aye, the bench—that erred in their judgment, our own Judiciary. Where is the law under which Mr. Cheever, a clergyman, we have no doubt as good as the late Mr. Lovejoy, was doomed to a dungeon?

The constitution of this state says the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained. We have no statutory libel law. The English common law libel law never was in force in this state. In 1721 Governor Shute recommended passing a libel law, in this Colony, which would have been needless if the English common law libel law had been in force; but the General Court of that day, though the subjects of a king, more liberal and more honest than the bench of our day, though the subjects of a royalist, refused to pass the law, *ad quod*, the Governor in his speech, dissolving them, thus rebukes them:

"I am (says he) very much surprised you should refuse two other bills, which came down from the Council, the one to prevent riots, the other to prohibit the making and publishing libels and scandalous pamphlets, the passing of which would, in my opinion, have tended but to the honor of the government and the public peace."

The English common law libel law, as we before remarked, never existed in this State before the adoption of our present constitution, and the libel law enforced by our judges is not English common law libel law. It is not American law, for the *legislature* has never passed a libel law, and our constitution says the *judiciary* shall not exercise legislative powers. It goes further, it has deprived even the legislature of the power of making such a law. It says, "the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth." What, we would ask, are these criminal prosecutions sustained for, but to restrain, by the terrors of the dungeon, that liberty which our fathers refused to surrender, and fought to maintain, and which they guaranteed, after their triumph, in their organic law, should not be restrained.

Judge Wilde has recently, even since the Alton murder, dared to encroach upon these rights of the citizen; to invade these provisions of the Constitution, in sustaining a criminal prosecution against a man for exercising the liberty of the press, which that Constitution says shall not be restrained. This judge is reported to have said, "I have no hesitation in saying, (and believe no judge in the land can have any) that there exists in this Commonwealth a criminal law of libel, as contended for by the prosecuting officer." Will this Judge condone to tell us how it exists in this Commonwealth? It does not exist by English common law, for that never existed here in reference to libel—the law he enforces is not English common law libel law—it is not statute law, for the General Court has passed no such law. It is not constitutional law, for the Constitution prohibits the passage of any such law. It cannot be judge law, for the Constitution says that the judges shall not make law, and that the people of this Commonwealth are controlled by no other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their assent. But Judge Wilde says "there exists in this Commonwealth a criminal law of libel, as contended for by the prosecuting officer;" and though in the prosecution of Mr. Koeland, for expressing an opinion upon religion, a right he has guaranteed by the Constitution, which right was disregarded and invaded by the bench, Judge Wilde says, "that if the infidel's creed were true, would it not be wise to prohibit the propagation of a (this) doctrine?" &c. Yet we have no desire to charge him, in this case, with suppressing the truth.

Whatever may be thought of his morals in advocating the suppression of truth in any case, and above all, in a case affecting the constitutional rights, the temporal welfare and the eternal salvation of our citizens, we are not disposed to dispute his assertion that a criminal law of libel does exist in this Commonwealth—Cheever can bear witness to it, and Snelling, and Kneeland, and a great many other victims—"criminal," indeed, it is, and a libel upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, upon common sense and common honesty. It exists! but

POETRY.

A SISTER'S PRAYER.

Father! we have played
In infancy together;
Hand in hand we've strayed,
In life's glad spring-weather,
To Thy altar, and have knelt
Where many have Thy goodness felt.
She is sleeping now—
Let the angels bless her;
Calm that aching brow;
Let the winds caress her—
That the breath of Heavens may come,
To bless and cheer her quiet home.

Hear a sister's voice,
To Thy throne appealing!
Oh! bid us rejoice,
All her sorrows healing!
Spare her yet a little while,
With us to pray, weep, love, and smile!

QUEEN VICTORIA.

In the following interesting article we have abridged the substance of certain remarks in the last Foreign Quarterly, on the subject of the New Reign. After an interval of one hundred and twenty-three years, a Queen again ascends the throne of England, and Europe sees, with surprise and interest, not unalloyed with apprehension, the sceptres of Great Britain, Portugal and Spain, all held by female and inexperienced hands. The Queen of England is just eighteen, the Queen of Portugal a month older, the Queen of Spain not quite seven, and the regent, her mother, about thirty-one. With Englishmen, the hopes excited by the illustrious precedents of Elizabeth and Anne, are somewhat checked by the consideration, that the difficulties of the present time are greater, and above all, of a much more serious character, than those over which England's former Queens so gloriously triumphed. Foreign wars or domestic factions are but temporary evils—but such questions as now agitate the public mind—which reach the very foundations of society and the roots of government—which affect the very existence of monarchical institutions—these questions are unfortunately those with which a female reign must necessarily have the greatest disadvantage in deciding.

The principle of female reign seems to have been indigenous in Great Britain. Tacitus mentions it as a peculiarity of this nation. But the English annals afford a curious anomaly on this subject; for while the principle of female succession has never been denied, it has so happened in practice that from the conquest to the accession of Mary I.—nearly five hundred years—there is not a single instance in which the female heir was not violently deprived of her legal rights, and generally by the next heir made! The first step being made in the case of Mary, the vigor, glory and duration of Elizabeth's reign may fairly claim the pre-eminence of having set the Alton mob the unenviable example of suppressing opinion by brute force—of making and executing Lynch law to punish the expression of opinions. But who set our mobs the example? We say the Bench—aye, the bench—that erred in their judgment, our own Judiciary. Where is the law under which Mr. Cheever, a clergyman, we have no doubt as good as the late Mr. Lovejoy, was doomed to a dungeon?

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CROWN GLASS.—The New England Crown Glass Company invite the attention of the public to their manufacture of Window Glass. They have taken the glass houses on the site of Messrs. Sumner & Hopkins, in School street, and are now opening an entire assortment of their glass for wholesale or retail.

The better to adapt their Glass to general use, they divide it into 4 sections, viz: N. E. No 1, Cambridge 1 and 2, and extra.

The N. E. No 1 is composed principally of what was before termed 1st quality. The Cambridge No 1, correspond to the former 2d quality and is altogether superior to the best of the German and other Cylinder Glass. Cambridge No 2, is a good merchantable article for factories, stores, office houses, sky-lights, greenhouses, &c. It is a very strong, extensive kind of glass, superior by weight than the common Glass. The 7 h. g. and 8 h. g. by 10 come at 4 and 5 cents per pound, by the box.

The extra is a small portion selected for front parlor windows—and from the greater purity of its color, and durability of its lustre, will command a preference at the same price, over the Dutch plate Glass.

By this certificate the purchaser may, by selecting the different qualities appropriate to the various parts of his building, obtain the glass at a great reduction from its former price—and it also supersedes the necessity for using the German Cylinder Glass, which disfigures so many of our otherwise handsome buildings.

There is no difference in the several selections in the color, thickness, and transparency of the Glass; nor in its external thickness; the Cambridge No 1, therefore, is as appropriate for the higher stories of the best buildings, as the extra for the parlor windows.

The impression has heretofore been general that Crown Glass was costly for buildings of an expensive character, but by a reference to the price of their glass, it will be found that the cost of the New England Glass over the Cylinder Glass, when judiciously selected, will exceed one half to one per cent on the cost of the building, according as it may stand alone or in the block—and there is no other in which an expenditure of five times the amount will add so much to the beautiful appearance of the building.

Mr. N. E. No 1 is good for 1000 boxes of glass.

David McDermott, Jr. No. 28 Exchange street, Boston.

DAVID McDERMOTT, Jr.

THOS. CURRAN.

Boston, November 6, 1837.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will continue the British

Making business, at the stand of the firm of David McDermott, Jr. & Co., No. 28 Exchange street, Boston.

DAVID McDERMOTT, Jr.

THOS. CURRAN.

MAHLBORO HOTEL.

The subscriber would respectfully inform that

he has taken the MAHLBORO HOTEL, and is

now ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly

repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered.

The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations

in every respect are believed to equal to any other Hotel in

the city. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of

every variety in the market affords.

Agents will be selected to furnish tables, and

wash up the dishes.

Meals will be ready every day from eleven to three.

Mr. McDermott, Jr. is confident that in this department,

he will be equal to any other Hotel in the city.

He will be ready to receive the public on the 1st of November.

DAVID McDERMOTT, Jr.

MAHLBORO HOTEL.

WORCESTER HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the WORCESTER HOUSE,

and is now ready to receive his friends.

The establishment contains a great number of public and

private parlors, and a reading room, in high and elegant

style, and provided with every accommodation for

travellers, families and parties.

Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.

All stages which leave Worcester, call at the house for passengers.

The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

DAVID McDERMOTT, Jr.

WORCESTER HOUSE.

BILLINGS' COFFEE ROOMS.

No. 5 BRATTLE STREET.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the

public that he has taken that commodious and elegant room on Brattle street, lately occupied by

Mr. Garrison, having improved and newly furnished it,

and is now ready to receive the public.

Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.

All stages which leave Worcester, call at the house for passengers.

The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

DAVID McDERMOTT, Jr.

BILLINGS' COFFEE ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

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how? You will not find it in the Constitution nor in the statute book; but you will find it, springing, rank and luxuriant, from the foul and filthy folds of *Lynch's* sermine. There is where you will find it, a fit companion to that infamous code of ethics, that would prohibit the promulgation of TRUTH, by law. It is the germinating principle, that in its growth, wrapt in flames the Charlestown Convention, and reddened the streets of Alton with human gore, a principle to "prohibit" by lawless and personal violence, the "promulgation" of unpalatable opinions, even if they be "true."

same public can decide whether such "criticisms" as the *Atlas* indulges in, do not smack somewhat of "dogmatical IGNORANCE and RASH QUACKERY."

Friend Greene—A democratic friend related to me the following conversation which took place between himself and a whig, who believed the democrat to be of the same political stamp—a short time after the news of the election in New York. It is certainly too good to be lost, and clearly demonstrates the *modus operandi* by which the late, and, indeed, all whig successes are brought about.

Whig.—Well, Mr —, our friends in New York have done nobly.

Democrat.—They have certainly achieved wonders, I fear, however, that they are only temporary victories.

Whig.—That is what troubles me most. But if we can only keep up the panic, my word for it, the same results will certainly follow. *Panic is the only thing which gives success to our cause.*

Democrat.—I have always been of that opinion.

The above conversation is literally correct. *Panic is the only thing which gives success to the federal cause.* But, sir, before another election occurs, under the firm and enlightened administration of Martin Van Buren, its baneful influences will have ceased to exist; business will again revive, and prosperity spread its happy influences over the land; the principles of democracy will be more widely disseminated and better understood, and the now temporary successes of federalism will be forgotten in its triumphs.

French Revolution.—The disasters and outrages which attended the French Revolution are often quoted by the whigs, in conversation, as a proof of the evil consequences flowing from democracy. We are of a different opinion. All these outrages proceeded from the unequal distribution of property and rights, which had been produced by monarchy and aristocracy. Are we not always liable, ask these anti-republicans, to such outrages, when and where the power is in the hands of the people? No, we answer, we are not liable to such evils, so long as there exists no monopolies, no overgrown fortunes and no special privileges vested in certain individuals and classes. While democracy remains triumphant, such institutions and political evils cannot be built up, and so long as they do not exist, there exists no motive on the part of the people to abuse their power. But should our government become corrupted, our constitution violated—and should one half of the people be condemned to perpetual labor and indigence, to support the other half in wealth and indolence—then might democracy become dangerous, not to justice but to the peace and welfare of that class, who were pampered by injustice. There is always danger in any community, where vast inequalities exist, of outrages from the unprivileged classes—such is the case in Great Britain, at the present time—but these outrages are not to be attributed to democracy—but to that unjust state of things which has been created by aristocracy. Whenever equal rights are protected, there will be no danger from the working of the principles of democracy.

Capture of the Blooming Youth.—By a slip from the New Orleans Picayune we learn that the above named vessel, under command of the noted Mitchell, has been captured by a U. S. cutter, between New Orleans and Mobile.

The circumstances connected with this schooner are very suspicious.

A Mr Nangle, a passenger on board the steamer Columbia, (by which vessel the supposed pirate was first fallen in with) states that he is half owner of the vessel, the other half being owned by Roberts, who, with Foy and himself, were securities for her at the Custom House in Norfolk, where she was registered and from which port she sailed last month for Key West and Mobile. She put into Georgetown, S. C. to which port Nangle came in her, and sailed from that port to which there were six days, leaving Nangle on shore. Nangle came to Charleston and stated his suspicions of the character and intentions of Mitchell, and took passage in the Columbia for Key West, Mobile, and New Orleans. On leaving Georgetown there were nine men on board. When the Columbia arrived at Key West on the 9th inst. information was received that the Blooming youth, with Mitchell in command, had been there, and when she sailed she had on board eighteen men.

Mr Nangle expresses his decided conviction that Mitchell is bent on mischief, as there can be no necessity for eighteen men to be on board so small a vessel. Mr Nangle has been deceived into an association with Mitchell upon the belief that he had much treasure buried in some place on the Bahamas. The papers he says of the schooner are regular, and he fears Mitchell may elude the vigilance of the civil authorities.

Daring Robbery.—A gentleman from Virginia, who, a few days ago, was waiting at the railroad depot, in Washington, for the arrival of his baggage by the cars from Baltimore, was robbed of a considerable sum in bank notes, and sundry bonds and valuable papers. His pocket, containing his pocket-book, was slyly cut out by the nimble-fingered thief. He offers a handsome reward for the recovery of his property.

Shocking.—At the execution of a man named Shrimp, for murder, in Louisville, (Ky.) the culprit, says the Herald, had been but a few moments on the scaffold with the sheriff and other attendants, when it gave way and they all fell together. It was patched up and he re-ascended, and the rope broke, and he again fell. It was at last adjusted, and he was launched into eternity.

63 When the courteous and learned gentleman who is writing articles for the *Atlas*, about the resumption of specie payments, can collect his scattered senses sufficiently to draw a reasonable deduction from his own premises, he may be able to guess nearer than he does now, who exposed the absurdity of his arguments in the columns of the Post.

Better late than never.—A lady was helped from a stage coach into one of the hotels at Coatsville, (Penn.) a few days ago, who had reached her *ninety-fourth year*, and before the trip she had then been taking, had never before entered a stage coach of any kind, class, or description.

The biter bitten.—A strapping negro, engaged in a fight with a white man at Utica, N. Y., the other day, attempted to bite off the nose of his antagonist—but instead of "achieving" this delicate feat, he clipped off his own under lip, which happened to be rather *too thick* for convenience. Gosh!

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, announces the death of *JOSEPH KENT*, formerly Governor of Maryland, and at the time of his death, a Senator to Congress from that State. He was killed on Friday, by a fall from his horse, as he was riding over his farm.

The expectation that there would be a difficulty at the Tremont, last night, growing out of Mr Jones's appeals to the public, was entirely disappointed, and Miss Tree and Mr Barry were received with unusual cheering. The new play went off well, and the actors were in fine spirits.

Now nobody wants the banks to curtail so much as to occasion a "terrible reflux of prices;" but only so much as will induce depositors to take *property* and give up *their* claims on the banks, for this will lessen the loans of the Banks by taking up the *notes* due to them with the *deposits* due *from* them; in fine, it enables the banks to settle the balance between them and the community; or at least to reduce it so low as to prevent any call for the remainder in specie.

When we find so much ignorance, inconsistency, and quackery in the *Atlas*, how supremely arrogant do those remarks appear, which preface its attacks upon a "Friend to sound currency." Listen.

Now that the elections are over, and that there is a temporary calm in the storm of politics, the public attention will doubtless be strongly attracted towards the state of the currency, and the best means of restoring it to a permanently sound condition. On this important subject, a free interchange of opinions is no doubt desirable; but it is *still more desirable*, that those who *undertake to enlighten* us upon this matter, and to

guide public opinion, should be extremely cautious in what they say. It is much better to say nothing, than to promulgate false and dangerous notions touching this *very delicate* subject. The state of the patient is too critical, to allow any room for *dogmatical ignorance*, or *rash quackery*. No man, in a case like this, should give advice, without at the same time giving his *reasons for it*.

There appeared the other day, a communication upon this subject, in the *Daily Advertiser* of this city, under the signature of a *Friend to sound Currency*. The whole of that communication, from beginning to end, seems to us extremely open to *CRITICISM*."

We have given above a sample of the "criticisms" of the *Atlas*; and we have no doubt that the public generally agree with it at least in one thing—that those who undertake to enlighten and guide public opinion, should be extremely cautious in what they say. The

same public can decide whether such "criticisms" as the *Atlas* indulges in, do not smack somewhat of "dogmatical IGNORANCE and RASH QUACKERY."

Friend Greene—A democratic friend related to me the following conversation which took place between himself and a whig, who believed the democrat to be of the same political stamp—a short time after the news of the election in New York, via the North River, on Friday. Several thousands more barrels on the way.

Upwards of nineteen thousand barrels of *Fleur* arrived at New York, via the North River, on Friday. Several thousands more barrels on the way.

Mr Sheeble Y. Blackburn was killed in an affray with David Hale, at Williamsport, (Penn.) on the 7th inst. Hale has been admitted to bail in a bond of \$2000.

There was heavy thunder, accompanied by a high wind and a drenching rain, at Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last. Many scared, but nobody hurt.

A report reached Hale's Reading Room, (New York) on the 25th, at 9 P. M., that a large ship with painted ports went ashore on Rockaway Beach that day.

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Mons. Poyen tried to put a subject to sleep, in Dedham the other day, but "could n't come it."

You can now go from Hartford to New York in the steam-boat Bunker Hill for one dollar.

POLICE COURT.

Willard Fish—a young gentleman, who appeared to have seen better days—was charged with stealing a coat and the contents of the pockets thereof, from a house in Hanover street. He pawned the coat, for a night's lodging; and when arrested, set up the usual defence, that he "bought it of a man in the street for two dollars." It was also proved that the naughty man was much given to *wooding up*. One month in the House of Correction.

For getting most essentially in for it, and staggering against the ladies, as they poured out of a meeting house on Sunday afternoon, *Horace Burill* was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and the Commonwealth will no doubt get the cash, as soon as he gets it, which will not be until the day after we are elected Pope of Rome.

A Watertown innocent was fined two dollars and costs, for driving his sleigh through our streets without bells. He is a book-binder, which is near akin to a printer, and therefore we leave out his name. Dog won't eat dog; and whenever we print a printer abusing another, they may be assured that he is not of the seed of Faustus.

A very notorious young lady, named *Eliza Turner*, was taken up by Watchman *Glove*, of the West Division, on suspicion of having stolen a lady's dark colored cloak. Case suspended for ten days, to give the owner a chance of coming forward and identifying the property.

South Boston Hotel.—This is the name of a new, extensive, and much needed establishment, opened at South Boston, by Gen Davis, yesterday. It is situated very near the junction of the two streets leading from the two free bridges, where the want of such a house has long been seriously felt. It is most substantially built, and elegantly and thoroughly fitted up, in every respect. It is well stocked with every thing necessary, and of the best quality, for the accommodation of travellers and parties, and will doubtless at once become a very favorite resort.

Capture of the Blooming Youth.—By a slip from the New Orleans Picayune we learn that the above named vessel, under command of the noted Mitchell, has been captured by a U. S. cutter, between New Orleans and Mobile.

The circumstances connected with this schooner are very suspicious.

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Turkish Marriages.—The Foreign Quarterly remarks that European ladies are apt to complain against the barbarous custom of the Turks and Arabs in confining their ladies to the harem, and in indulging in plurality of wives—the wives, however, think nothing of this; they rarely if ever arrive at that station in consequence of one spark of affection lighted up in the bosom of either party; marriage with them is a matter of convenience or caprice, often concluded the first day of their acquaintance, and dissolved the next. Nor are they such moping, solitary beings as some have supposed. In the absence of the husband, whether on business or pleasure, they have their full share of amusement, by plotting against him, and by assembling their friends in the harem, or making parties to the public baths. "The visit of one harem to another,"

says Mr Lane, "often occupies a whole day. Eating, smoking, drinking coffee and sherbet, gossiping and displaying their finery, are sufficient amusements to the company. They indulge in every gaiety, and not unfrequently in youthful frolic; and sometimes one of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or facetious tale."

The New Era gives the following account of a little love tragedy between a couple of colored gentlemen. One of the darkies had been caught by the other, talking in French to the sweetheart of the latter. The following discourse ensued:

"What's dat you saying dere, nigger?"

"Just passing de compliments ob de season, dat's all."

"You lie, nigger, you was pokin soft tings in her ear, dat's what you was."

"Why look here, you does n't mean what you says, does you?"

"Dat's what I does—I b'lieves dat you was tryin to constrain dat virtuous female nigger's affections from de legitimate source, dat's what I does."—At the same time giving the supposed offender a cut under the short ribs with a knife. The jealous Othello was lodged in the calico house.

The Bible in Algiers.—Prince Puckler Muskau, in his late travels in Africa, advises that Bibles should not be distributed gratuitously among the Moors, as the consequent cheapness of those sacred books causes them to be used for profane purposes. He says, "the dreadful discovery was made that some Maltese butchers had bought large bibles only for the purpose of waste-paper, because the godless wretches thought they could no where get it cheaper, and one might see in the open market-place the horrible spectacle of leaves torn out of the Holy Scriptures, to wrap up lumps of beef and mutton. Some Moorish mongers are said to have been guilty of the same sacrilege."

Disasters.—The schooner Spartan, Capt Presbury, of Taunton, from New York, was cast away on Fisher's Island, on Wednesday night. The dead bodies of four men and a boy have drifted on shore. There was also a passenger on board whose name is ascertained to be George Godfrey.

A schooner of about twenty tons, while beating into Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon, was struck by a squall and capsized. Three men were seen clinging to her, but she went down in about 15 minutes, and they were seen no more.

A report reached Hale's Reading Room, (New York) on the 25th, at 9 P. M., that a large ship with painted ports went ashore on Rockaway Beach that day.

Mr Sheeble Y. Blackburn was killed in an affray with David Hale, at Williamsport, (Penn.) on the 7th inst. Hale has been admitted to bail in a bond of \$2000.

Upwards of nineteen thousand barrels of *Fleur* arrived at New York, via the North River, on Friday. Several thousands more barrels on the way.

There was heavy thunder, accompanied by a high wind and a drenching rain, at Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last. Many scared, but nobody hurt.

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**DR GORDAK'S
JELLY OF POMEGRANATE AND PERUVIAN
PILLS.**

A Remunical remedy for Nervous Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Paroxysm of the Heart, Oppression of the Breathing, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Costiveness, Daring Pain in the Side, back and Limbs.

For impurities of the Blood, such as Canker, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, &c. &c. It is one of the greatest vegetable Medicines ever offered to the public.

The Jelly of Pomegranate and Peruvian Pills are given in cases in which Dr Gordak calculates to give satisfaction. Additions of other vegetable medicines are given according to the diseases.

The public are cautioned not to purchase Medicines prepared and invented by me, or pedlers, especially those who carry their medicines from New Ipswich, they are not likely to get the genuine.

For sale at my office, No 50 Union street, nearly opposite the First Baptist church. Also at my residence, in the new brick house, corner of Richard and Salem streets, Boston.

The following certificates will prove that Dr Gordak's medicines are worth public notice. The cures effected are of such nature that most of the patients could get relief by no other medicines.

Boston, March 3, 1837.—John Boden, No 37 Prince street, cured of an obstinate, very obstinate cough, attended with pain in the left side, of very long standing.

Boston, May 17, 1837.—Mary Jane Reckner, No 32 Pleasant street, cured of a long standing cough and dull headache, when no other medicine did even relieve her.

Boston, April 14, 1837.—John Furlong, No 100 Endicott st., cured of a long standing cough after he left the hospital without success.

Boston, April 16, 1837.—Bridget Morrissey, No 24 Washington Avenue, cured of an obstinate cough, after being confined in her chamber for a long time and reduced very low.

Boston, Nov. 11, 1836.—Horashia N. Roby, cured of an obstinate cough, attended by a dull headache and pain in the side.

Boston, Feb. 23, 1837.—Jonathan Goldsmith, carpenter, resides in Fletcher's Court, cured of an obstinate, cough.

Boston, Aug. 31, 1837.—Elisha L. Goddard, resides in Langdon place, cured of an obstinate, cough, after a course of Extra standing.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1837.—A. & C. of Wm. Henry Baker, No 5 Prince street, cured of an obstinate cough, after the physician had pronounced it incurable and incurable.

Boston, March 11, 1837.—Mrs N. Neiting, No 27 Hanover street, cured of an obstinate cough and hoarseness.

Boston, April 3, 1837.—Thos. Babbs, No 60 Eliot st two children, cured of obstinate Coughs.

Boston, April 19, 1837.—Mr. M. Reed, of Hobartown, cured of a very obstinate Cough.

Lowell, Nov. 11, 1836.—Eliza A. Kirk, cured of a very obstinate cough, of nearly 7 years standing.

Arlington, March 2, 1837.—Jonathan Arnold had two children cured of very obstinate Coughs.

Toston, March 28, 1837.—Wm. D. Cooke, Eastern Stage House, Amherst, cured of a humor in the face, which was in a most alarming condition.

Boston, April 11, 1837.—Joshua Porter, No 3, Hancock st., cured of a humor in the face, commonly called the Teeters.

Braintree, Mass. Feb. 13, 1837.—Caroline W. Newcomb cured of a scrofula.

Chelmsford, March 13, 1836.—A child of Wm. Brown, cured of a humor on her face and head, of long standing.

Dorchester, Nov. 6, 1836.—Susanna E. Brigham, cured of a most alarming humor of long standing.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1836.—Elizabeth L. Merritt, cured of cancer in the mouth and throat.

Brighton, June 9, 1836.—A child of Leonard Cox, cured of cancer internal and external.

W. & T. 100, 1837.—Mrs. V. F. Gill, No 17 Canal, secured of a humor in the chest, where no other medicine could give so great satisfaction.

Boston, March 1, 1837.—Almina W. Strout, resides in Essex Court, cured of Dyspepsia after two eminent Physicians did not succeed.

Scituate, March 12, 1836.—Hannah Litchfield, cured of Dyspepsia, of 5 years standing, and in a very alarming condition.

Boston, July 4, 1837.—John Barnes, cured of a General Debility, in a most alarming state.

Boston, March 3, 1837.—John Osborne, Sen., No 39 Essex st., cured of a General Debility, after other medicine had failed.

Boston, April 6, 1837.—Wm. Morey, No 137 Broad st., cured of the rheumatism in the back and hips.

Boston, March 4, 1837.—John Fleming, marble manufacturer, opposite the City Scales, cured of a Rheumatism.

Gardiner'sport, March 6, 1837.—George N. Noyes, cured of a lame knee.

Boston, April 6, 1837.—Samuel Roberts, No 52 India wharf, cured of a lame arm and leg, in a most alarming state.

Boston, April 24, 1837.—Charles Foster, No 4 Broad street, cured of a very severe Rheumatism.

Boston, July 21, 1837.—John Smith, No 114 Court st., cured of the Rheumatism after all other medicines had failed.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1837.—B. Farrell, No 23 Union street, cured of the Rheumatism after all other medicines had failed.

Several hundred Certificates can be produced to the public, all in the city and its vicinity, if there are more wanting.

11

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS. ANDERSON'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice and Bilious Complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, and consequences of appetite; nervous complaints, headache, sour stomach, flatulence and habitual costiveness.

This medicine is compounded entirely of vegetable substances is perfectly safe in its operation, and may be given to children or to the most delicate habit, without the least risk of indigestion.

The unique success which has attended the use of it where it has been extensively used, in Boston and various other parts of the United States, and in the West Indies, attested by distinguished and highly respectable persons, affords next to a trial of the medicine itself, the best commentary upon its virtues, and the best recommendation which can be offered to those who are unacquainted with it.

Extract of a letter received from a gentleman in Boston, who had suffered severely from Indigestion for three years. "During this time, I suffered from a languid and listless, sharpshooting pain over the head and breast, and side, sharpshooting pain over the whole system—the food that I ate seemed to pass into my lungs and there remain, giving me great pain as much from the pain of indigestion as to be confined to the head for two or three days. I bring one of these most severe attacks of Indigestion by the advice of a friend to try your Vegetable Medicine. In the course of a few weeks I found myself much better, and by the time I had taken two bottles of your medicine I was entirely free from the complaints, and on the least feeling of any thing like Indigestion or pressure on the stomach, to take a small tablet of it, which, in the course of a few hours, completely restores me. It has had with me a very marked effect, in strengthening the stomach and invigorating the whole system, and judging by my own case, I consider it in all diseases connected with the digestive organs to be a very valuable medicine."

It has been found singularly efficacious in cases of the most obstinate headache.

It is put up in large bottles containing a pound and a half and sold at seventy-five cents each, by Jonathan P. Hall, Jr. No. 1, Union street, John P. Whitwell, Milk street, John L. Brown, near Boylston Market, Erastus S. Holden, in the Western Avenue, Richard A. Newell, Summer street, Boston, Samuel Kidder & Co, Gloucester, E. G. Lemon, Roxbury.

18

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR. HERBERT, Member of the Royal College of Physician Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon Dr. H. can, by sending a particular statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or not.

"Medicine without principles is an humble Art, and a degrading occupation."

Dr. Herbert having arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through, and seeing in every place he visited so many invalids laboring under different complaints, and so many who had lost their constitutions by applying to advertising nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston, and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afflicted.

The H. may be consulted at his apartments, No 274 Washington street, 11/2 near Avon place, 11 from 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application.

The advantages the H. has possessed of acceding to a knowledge of different diseases, have been far greater than generally fails to the lot of any individual.

His professional celebrity has been established; and since his arrival in America, his gratitude arising from a thousand hearts is also has been a sweet enjoyment.

Report of patients relieved and cured by Dr Herbert since his arrival in the U. S.—Abstract 35.—Asthma (periodical, asthmatic and spasmodic) 70—Blindness, from various causes—Dropsy, in its complicated stages, 68—Fits 64—Fistula, with or without cutting, 51—Nervous Disease, 140—Plates, 58—Rheumatism, 30—Sore and Gravel, 52—Bilious Disorders, 57—Cancer and White Swelling, 63—Consumption, 30—Deafness, 54—Diseases of Infants, 68—King's Evil, 46—Liver Complaints, 51—Lumbago, 52—Sciury, 68—Gravel, 75—Ulcerated Sores, 52—Varus, 53—Paralytic Stroke, 56—Auge, 80.

23

ADAM'S PATENT

SWELLING & **BEAM**

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of the Swelled Beam Wig Belts, which, for comfort and convenience, is doubtless the best article yet invented; its chief peculiarity is that it is the Swelled Beam, the effect of which is to produce a crowning, and elastic sucking, and effect, to be applied against its usage. They are easily set up or taken down, and may be saved in case of as easily as any other piece of furniture, and from its mode of construction, less liable to harbor insects than any other kind; but above all its advantages is the ease and comfort obtained from the sucking, by being made and kept elastic by means of the Swelled Beam, (the form of which is exhibited in the above cut.)

Order faithfully received, and promptly attended to.

CHARLES ADAMS, Patentee.

422 Washington st., a few doors south of Washington Bank.

C. A. has added a steam power to his manufactory which will enable him to give it up at a cheaper rate than ever.

13

13 The above comprises a very extensive assortment, and will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.

12—environys. CHARLES HARLOW.

11—100 lbs Tar, in prime order—for sale by BOSTON

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Office No 13 Long wharf.

E. STEVENS, Agent.

10—**WHITE AX.**—6 boxes—for sale by WHITWELL & LEAVER, 75 Milk street.

2w n21

9—**LEAF.**—4 boxes—for sale by WHITWELL & LEAVER, 75 Milk street.

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8—**SWEEPER.**—6 boxes—for sale by WHITWELL & LEAVER, 75 Milk street.

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7—**SWEEPER.**—6 boxes—for sale by WHITWELL & LEAVER, 75 Milk street.

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